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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

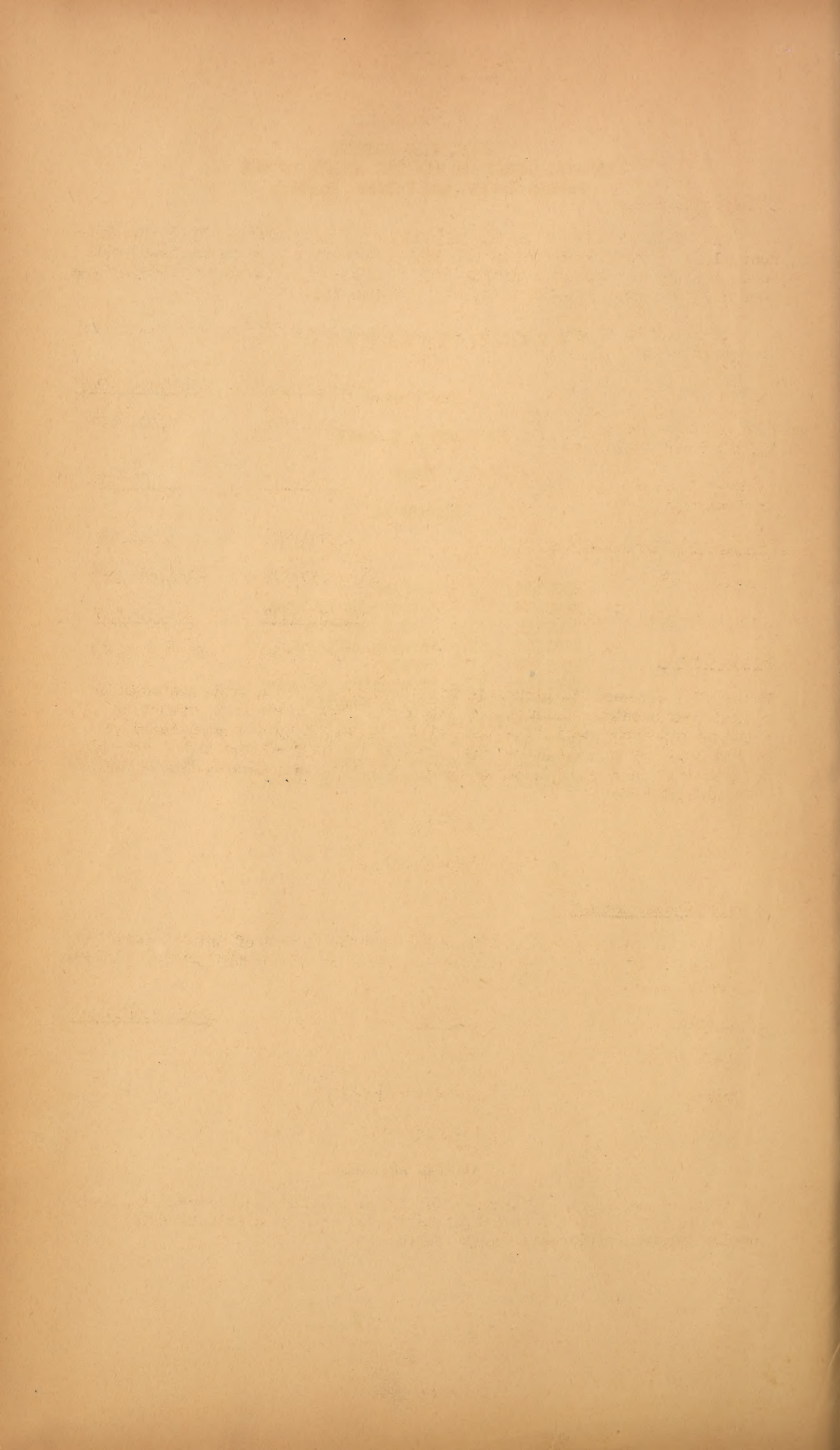
30 March - 5 April

1947

Number 14

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SECTION I

WELFARE

Public Assistance

The Ministry of Health and Welfare Public Assistance Report for February 1947 shows a decrease in the total number of persons assisted with an appreciable decrease in grants over January 1947 (average of ¥87.05 per person in January as against ¥65.52 in February).

Comparative figures for the months of January 1947 and February 1947 are given below:

	<u>January 1947</u>	<u>February 1947</u>
Number of persons (not in institutions) assisted	2,790,791	2,602,833
Number of persons (in institutions) assisted by Gov't	<u>100,545</u>	<u>98,837</u>
<u>Total number persons assisted</u>	2,891,336	2,701,670
Cash Grants	¥160,259,872	¥156,671,451
Grants in Kind (cost)	<u>91,344,697</u>	<u>20,365,204</u>
<u>Total Grants</u>	¥251,604,569	¥177,036,655

Note: The decrease in grants in kind accounts for the wide variance in relief costs between January and February. The decrease in number of persons receiving assistance was primarily caused by the suspension of casual grants in Osaka and Kochi. (These two prefectures had a decrease of 53,208 persons and 89,152 persons, receiving assistance, respectively over the previous month).

SECTION II

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 30 March - 5 April 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Nagasaki	Blackleg	2
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	1

SECTION III

DENTAL AFFAIRS

The first written National Dental Examination to be given in Japan was held 1, 2, 3, April in Tokyo, Osaka and Fukuoka simultaneously. Twelve hundred applicants participated.

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SECTION IV
NURSING AFFAIRS

Publications

Four articles on nursing subjects, requested by the Japanese Journal of Nursing, were prepared, approved and now await publication.

SECTION V

SUPPLY

Distribution

An emergency air shipment of 57 kgs., of peptone was made to Korea, from Japanese stocks, to permit continuation of manufacture of typhoid and cholera vaccine, pending arrival of shipments of peptone scheduled on the import program.

Sales of former Japanese Army-Navy surgical instruments and appliances amounted to ¥584,142 for February as compared to ¥98,961 during January.

The Welfare Ministry has notified prefectural officials of their responsibilities in connection with medical treatment, including prescribed physical examination, of Japanese nationals employed for the occupation forces. Any supply problems, which cannot be solved locally, should immediately be reported to the Welfare Ministry by telegraph, marked for attention of the "Pharmaceutical Affairs Section".

Production

The Welfare Ministry approved releases of DDT Products and Typhus Vaccine as follows during period 31 March - 5 April:

<u>Prefecture and/or Port</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Kagawa	10000 lbs	250 Vials
Hiroshima		1440 Vials
Gifu	9000 lbs	150 Vials
Tokyo	13000 lbs	
Maizuru Port	3000 lbs	
Shimane		1900 Vials

A total of 11650 lbs DDT Concentrate was released to the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry for utilization on agriculture crops.

The production control plan of the Welfare Ministry, implementing Economic Stabilization Board regulations on this subject has been approved. This plan provides for transfer of production allocation functions formerly performed by various control associations to the jurisdiction of the Welfare Ministry. The ESB will allocate to ministries on an industry basis and manufacturers will be issued allocation certificates by the responsible ministry.

Narcotics

A Tokyo hospital, which was inspected in October 1946 by Narcotic Control Officers, was again inspected on 3 April 1947. In October, the hospital had used 71 grams of cocaine hydrochloride in 81 days and the doctors were advised to limit the use of cocaine to cases in which use is actually indicated and not to use stock formulas of narcotic preparations as a means of relieving, but not treating, patients when non-narcotic mixtures would suffice. As a result of the October conference and discussion, the records now show a requirement of 15 grams of cocaine

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hydrochloride for approximately 180 days. In this large hospital the use of ethylmorphine hydrochloride (Dionine) has declined to one-half gram during a six-months period. Since the hospital has a stock of 330 grams of Dionine, Tokyo narcotic officials are directing transfer of 320 grams to local and central wholesale registrants.

Reports have been received and investigation is being made of Allied Nationals demanding narcotics from Japanese doctors for Japanese persons. Physicians are not required to supply narcotics to any person on demand and will be prosecuted for doing so. Narcotics are administered or supplied only to patients of the physician according to the diagnosis of the patient by that particular physician. If any person demands narcotics of a physician or any other registrant, law enforcement officials must be notified and the person arrested.

Former Japanese military medicinal narcotics taken into custody by Occupation Forces and returned to SCAP-approved wholesale registrants for distribution under new narcotic regulations as the medical needs of the Japanese people require, have an approximate value of ¥10,394,018. Since many of the items were prepared solely for military use and are not in suitable containers for civilian use, extensive repackaging operations have been underway since the beginning of the year.

SECTION VI

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Japanese B. Encephalitis

The following is quoted for the information and guidance of health officers in regard to the collection and shipment of blood specimens from patients suspected of having Japanese B. encephalitis:

a. Blood samples for serologic diagnosis should consist of 25 to 30 cc. and should be withdrawn with a dry sterile syringe and transferred to sterile screw capped bottles or to sterile heavy glass tubes which can be stoppered tightly. Corks or rubber stoppers should be held in place by adhesive tape. If vacuum tubes are available, specimens may be forwarded directly in these tubes after breaking off the glass tubing at a point between needle and rubber stoppers. If freezing temperatures may be encountered during transit, serum should be separated from the clot whenever possible using aseptic technique. The clot may then be discarded. If whole blood is to be sent, blood should be allowed to clot firmly at room temperature before being handled.

b. Specimens should be collected as follows:

- (1) At the time of onset of the disease or as soon thereafter as possible.
- (2) Ten to fourteen days after onset.
- (3) Twenty-eight to 30 days after onset.

c. Specimens should be prepared for shipment as follows:

- (1) Label each bottle or tube properly, using adhesive tape or paper label covered by transparent tape.
- (2) Place bottle or tube containing specimen in a rubber covering tied at the top to keep out water. Pack carefully in a vacuum jar or suitable closed container filled with cracked ice.
- (3) Address and send specimen to 406th Medical Laboratory, Virus and Rickettsial Division, APO 500, Tokyo. Railway Express Service, Air Courier Service or Courier Service will be used. Ordinary mail will not be utilized for this purpose.

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d. The first blood specimen will be accompanied by an abstract of the history, clinical findings, laboratory data, dates and type of encephalitis vaccination if any, and any other data which may be pertinent. Subsequent blood specimens will be accompanied by a summary of the progress notes. No serological work will be done on specimens which are not accompanied by such notes.

Typhus Control

Comparative Score (includes 3 April 1947)

1946	-	15,312
1947	-	586

Training of personnel for diagnostic laboratories is to start 14 April 1947 in the Government Infectious Disease Institute. One person from each of the following places is to attend the first course from 14 through 24 April 1947:

Sapporo
Niigata
Sendai
Osaka
Takamatsu
Kumamoto

They will be instructed in the theory and technique of performing Weil-Felix tests and the complement-fixation tests for typhus fevers. Following instructions the technicians will return to their respective laboratories and another technician from the same laboratories will be sent for instruction. As soon as these laboratories are ready to perform complement-fixation tests, their names will be announced.

Three railroad cars have been authorized for conversion and use as a mobile public health training unit. This unit will serve to help reach the more remote areas with basic public health information.

Sanitation

Instructions to start insect and rodent control programs have been issued to the prefectural health officials by the Welfare Ministry. Training conferences are scheduled for both military and civilian health department officials. The schedule is:

Kyoto

Military Government Personnel	-	May 6 and 7th
Japanese Health Officials	-	May 8 and 9th

Sendai

Military Government Personnel	-	May 13 and 14th
Japanese Health Officials	-	May 15 and 16th

The organization and operation of control teams will be similar to last year. However, control measures of a permanent nature are to be accentuated; such as drainage, filling, clearing debris, cleaning sewers, etc. Also residual spraying of houses with DDT where cases of malaria, dengue, encephalitis, dysentery, typhoid, cholera and plague occur is to be instigated. Insecticides are to be delivered to the prefectures starting 1 May, the cost of material and labor to be borne on the following basis:

Drugs and Insecticides

National Government	1/3
Local Governments	2/3

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Personnel

National Government 1/2
Local Governments 1/2

The cost of environmental sanitation programs of purely local house cleaning nature, will not be participated in by the National Government.

Venereal Disease Control

The following statistics are taken from a prostitute hospital. The hospital is considered about average in size, average or slightly above the average in operation, but in general illustrating problems common to all such hospitals.

Patients in hospital - - - 171

The total hospital staff is 59, divided as follows: -- Office personnel, 9; Nurses, 18; Physicians, 6; Laboratory employees, 5; Pharmacy, 2; Kitchen Employees, 7; Janitors, 3; Guards, 9.

The number of patients treated in six months - - - 2,140

Of this number 232 patients were treated twice, 56 treated three times, 34 treated four times, 22 treated five times, 3 treated six times and one patient treated seven times.

Total syphilis patients - - - 593

Total syphilis patients who received 20 or more arsenicals - - 36.

Total syphilis patients who received 20 arsenicals and 20 heavy metals - - - NONE

Total gonorrhea patients - - - 1,484

Presumably the gonorrhea patients were all considered "cured", but in analyzing this figure, it should be noted that in chronically infected females (which includes most prostitutes) neither smears nor cultures offer reliable evidence of cure. Furthermore, sulfonamides are known to cure less than 50% of acute cases in males.

No patients received sufficient treatment for the cure of syphilis and no patient received even the minimum amount of therapy necessary for non-infectiousness.

Finally, it is noted that the more emphasis placed on the care of prostitutes, the less attention given to the provision of venereal disease clinic facilities for the general public.

Improvements in the medical standards in prostitute hospitals will only come about after diagnostic and treatment facilities for the general public are established and improved.

Port Quarantine

Present Telegraphic Health Intelligence Reports from Port Cities in Japan, through Japanese channels, cover only communicable diseases found aboard incoming vessels. Beginning this week, weekly telegraphic reports covering quarantinable disease will include Port Cities. These weekly reports will be supplemented by detailed mailed reports and by special telegraphic reports as indicated.

Report of incoming quarantinable disease, week of 23 March to 29 March - Negative.

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SECTION II

SOCIAL SECURITY

Social Insurance

In the closing days of its Session, the Diet passed the Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance Law which, when promulgated, will supercede the Employer's Liability Insurance Law. Revisions in the Welfare Pension and the Health Insurance Laws were also passed which were necessitated by the passage of the Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance.

The Diet attached the following recommendations for guidance of the next Diet. They desire:

- a. That the reserve funds in the Welfare Pension Insurance be made available for the benefit of employees in establishing necessary Welfare institutions.
- b. That the reserve fund of the Health Insurance program be made available, from year to year, for the purpose of establishing hospitals and clinical facilities where most needed.
- c. That the Government realize its responsibility for the National Health Insurance program and that an extra subsidy be allowed for enlarging this program.

In superceding the Employers' Liability Insurance Law, the newly enacted Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance Law was extended to industry in general. This form of insurance, under the Employers' Liability Insurance Law, was limited to employees of civil engineering, construction, and forestry undertakings. There had been wider coverage for invalidity pensions and allowances under the Welfare Pension Insurance Law than in the Employers' Liability Insurance program, but the actual benefits were quite limited under the former and the worker as well as the employer was required to contribute. With the revisions of these laws more adequate compensation for disability due to occupational injuries and diseases will be provided under the workers' Accident Compensation Insurance Law. The Welfare Pension Insurance Law will continue to insure against non-occupational disabilities and will make provision, on an extended benefit computation basis, for certain occupational injuries which are not covered by other insurance programs.

Health Insurance

The principle difference between the Workers' Accident and the Health Insurance Laws are the coverages for occupational and non-occupational, diseases and injuries, respectively. The types of industrial workers covered by the two insurances remain relatively the same. However, in Health Insurance the insured's family is eligible for medical care and hospitalization at one half the cost. The law does provide that the insured will not receive benefits from both insurances for the same disease or accident. However, Health Insurance may carry on if necessary, when the Worker's Compensation Insurance benefits cease.

National Health Insurance

The Ministry of Welfare's request for an increase in the appropriation for the operation of National Health Insurance was disapproved by the Minister of Finance. The increase requested was considered necessary in order to provide additional medical care and to enlarge the preventive medicine program for rural people. It is expected the next Diet will give more thought to this question.

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Eligibility

Farmers and rural people are eligible for participation in the National Health Insurance Program (non-industrial). They are not eligible for Health Insurance (industrial) unless they are employed as an industrial worker in an organization that is covered by the Health Insurance Law.

Employee's Relief Ordinance

This Ordinance provides benefits for Japanese Nationals on duty with the Occupation Forces for illness or injuries incurred in the line of duty. The Central Liaison Office, Tokyo, has made appropriations to the Prefectural Governments for the purpose of obtaining equipment and medicines necessary to establish a dispensary where there is a concentration of 500 workers or more. For additional operating and medical supply expenses, found necessary, the Prefectural Government can direct a request to the Accounts Division, Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SECTION VIII

MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the weekly period ending 14 February 1947 shows 3072 hospitals with a capacity of 217,038 beds, 102,038 of which were occupied. During this same period 282,094 out-patients were treated.

SECTION IX

VITAL STATISTICS

Following is a corrected table for January, showing the true count of declarations filed in January in Aomori and Miyagi Prefectures and corresponding changes in the totals for all Japan, all Shi, and all Gun. These corrections are necessitated by the fact that Aomori and Miyagi Prefectures included in their original reports not only all declarations filed in January but all declarations filed through 14 February for January events. With these corrections, both the January and February reports for all prefectures include all declarations made in the respective month regardless of the month of occurrence.

Births. The number of births (222,405) declined nearly 20 percent from the high of 273,527 established in January but remained above the number reported in any of the previous 6 months. This follows the pattern of past experience in Japan. The birth rate per 1,000 population per annum declined approximately 10 percent from 44.1 in January to 39.7 in February. The decline in the birth rate in the city areas (12 percent) was slightly greater than in non-city areas (9 percent).

Deaths For the third consecutive month deaths increased. The number in February (119,299) was only about 2 percent higher than in January (117,321) but the rate in February (21.3) was 13 percent greater than in January (18.9). In the 10 year period 1934-1943, the number of deaths in February was always less than in January. The non-city death rate increased somewhat more than the city rate.

Infant Deaths Infant deaths (23,390) were approximately 12 percent greater than in the previous month (20,808). The infant death rate per 1,000 live births (105.2) was nearly 40 percent greater than in January (76.1) and was the highest rate recorded in the past 8 months. The tremendous increase in the rate was due to the fact that the number of infant deaths increased while the number of births decreased. For the first time in these 8 months the infant death rate in city areas (107.9) exceeded that of non-city areas (104.1).

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Stillbirths Stillbirths (9,900) declined nearly 5 percent from 10,309 in January. The rate per 1,000 live births (44.5), however, increased nearly 20 percent over the January rate (37.7) since the decline in live births was so much greater than in stillbirths. The stillbirth rate in city areas increased much more sharply (approximately 25 percent) than in non-city areas (15 percent).

Marriages For the fifth consecutive month marriages increased to reach a further high point. The number (73,833) in February was only about 2 percent greater than in January (72,722) but the February rate (13.2) was nearly 15 percent higher than the January rate (11.7). The non-city rate increased somewhat more than the city rate.

Divorces The number of divorces (6,221) dropped approximately 6 percent below the January figure (6,648) but the rate remained the same (1.1). The decline in the number of divorces in non-city areas was approximately 8 percent with no resulting change in the rate but the decline in the number of divorces in cities was so slight that there was a 10 percent increase in the city divorce rate.

- CORRECTED REPORT -

BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES
(NUMBER AND RATE) ACCORDING TO PREFECTURE, JANUARY, 1947

Prefecture	Births	Deaths	Infant Deaths	Still-Births	Marriages	Divorces
Number:						
All Japan	273,527	117,321	20,808	10,309	72,722	6,648
Total all "Shi"	82,309	37,009	6,212	3,510	18,120	1,888
Total all "Gun"	191,218	80,312	14,596	6,799	54,602	4,760
Aomori	4,655	1,452	339	145	1,244	97
Miyagi	4,888	1,910	365	199	1,728	116
Rate:						
All Japan	44.1	18.9	76.1	37.7	11.7	1.1
Total all "Shi"	43.6	19.6	75.5	42.6	9.6	1.0
Total all "Gun"	44.2	18.6	76.3	35.6	12.6	1.1
Aomori	50.3	15.7	72.8	31.1	13.4	1.0
Miyagi	39.4	15.4	74.7	40.7	13.9	0.9

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BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTHS, MARRIAGE AND
DIVORCE RATES ACCORDING TO PREFECTURE, FEBRUARY 1947

Prefecture	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate	Still Birth Rate	Marriage Rate	Divorce Rate
All Japan	39.7	21.3	105.2	44.5	13.2	1.1
Total all "Shi"	38.2	21.5	107.9	53.6	10.5	1.1
Total all "Gun"	40.3	21.2	104.1	40.8	14.3	1.1
Aichi	37.1	21.2	118.8	42.2	11.1	0.8
Akita	54.4	18.4	77.9	40.5	17.6	1.7
Aomori	51.3	18.0	84.6	37.3	14.7	1.3
Chiba	40.0	21.2	110.0	39.3	12.2	0.7
Ehime	44.1	22.3	100.7	36.0	13.5	1.2
Fukui	38.5	21.2	81.7	43.3	10.6	1.3
Fukuoka	42.9	24.1	128.6	40.5	13.0	1.2
Fukushima	38.7	20.0	90.2	43.4	15.3	1.2
Gifu	36.0	19.6	101.7	42.7	13.2	1.1
Gunma	36.8	18.3	86.6	44.8	15.2	0.7
Hiroshima	40.1	21.1	104.5	42.4	13.3	1.3
Hokkaido	44.6	16.4	84.2	39.0	11.0	0.7
Hyogo	37.9	21.5	117.5	53.4	11.3	1.0
Ibaraki	38.6	20.5	105.3	48.9	12.5	0.8
Ishikawa	49.1	21.4	91.0	34.8	15.5	1.3
Iwate	43.0	20.5	114.3	53.1	14.3	1.4
Kagawa	45.6	24.2	120.0	53.8	16.4	1.5
Kagoshima	35.8	22.7	102.3	41.6	12.6	1.7
Kanagawa	35.4	20.8	112.2	49.8	10.7	0.9
Kochi	39.5	26.7	108.3	33.1	15.2	1.3
Kumamoto	41.7	22.6	94.8	42.5	14.9	1.2
Kyoto	33.4	20.1	99.5	47.7	9.9	1.0
Mie	34.6	24.2	39.5	39.0	12.6	1.1
Miyagi	41.6	18.7	100.4	48.0	15.7	0.8
Miyazaki	43.9	22.6	105.8	46.3	13.1	1.3
Nagano	35.5	18.0	83.0	55.4	13.3	1.0
Nagasaki	39.1	25.6	118.4	38.6	15.6	1.4
Nara	33.4	23.2	137.2	41.9	13.8	1.2
Niigata	40.6	17.6	74.3	42.6	15.3	1.0
Oita	43.3	25.1	109.4	37.8	16.1	1.4
Okayama	40.1	22.0	115.1	45.8	12.7	1.1
Osaka	35.5	21.7	121.6	62.1	9.5	1.2
Saga	43.9	24.7	132.4	35.7	13.7	1.4
Saitama	40.9	22.7	107.5	44.3	14.8	0.8
Shiga	37.9	25.6	113.5	38.9	13.1	1.2
Shimane	44.9	23.1	92.3	42.0	16.3	1.8
Shizuoka	36.2	20.5	106.8	44.0	15.5	1.1
Tochigi	38.2	19.1	95.2	45.4	14.6	0.8
Tokushima	43.5	26.8	119.3	48.8	16.0	1.2
Tokyo	34.8	22.9	126.5	50.5	10.2	0.9
Tottori	39.5	22.9	104.3	48.6	16.4	1.3
Toyama	53.4	19.8	101.3	39.0	13.9	2.1
Wakayama	31.9	19.9	95.0	42.0	12.0	1.0
Yamagata	40.6	19.9	93.5	37.7	13.4	1.2
Yamaguchi	40.7	24.6	109.2	49.1	13.2	1.4
Yamanashi	34.2	19.5	80.9	49.8	14.3	1.2

* Per 1,000 population per annum

** Per 1,000 live births per annum

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NUMBER OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND
DIVORCES REPORTED ACCORDING TO PREFECTURE, FEBRUARY, 1947

AREA	BIRTHS	DEATHS	INFANT DEATHS	STILL- BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DIVORCES
All Japan	222,405	119,299	23,390	9,900	73,833	6,221
Total all "Shi"	65,097	36,596	7,022	3,486	17,846	1,845
Total all "Gun"	157,308	82,703	16,368	6,414	55,987	4,376
Aichi	8,301	4,748	906	350	2,483	175
Akita	4,993	1,687	389	202	1,611	159
Aomori	4,290	1,502	363	160	1,232	110
Chiba	6,162	3,264	678	242	1,873	112
Ehime	4,668	2,363	470	168	1,429	132
Fukui	2,056	1,130	168	89	566	72
Fukuoka	9,576	5,379	1,231	388	2,893	263
Fukushima	5,690	2,942	513	247	2,254	171
Gifu	3,983	2,168	405	170	1,457	121
Gumma	4,305	2,135	373	193	1,782	85
Hiroshima	5,847	3,084	611	248	1,940	185
Hokkaido	11,942	4,377	1,006	466	2,951	195
Hyogo	8,227	4,652	967	439	2,445	227
Ibaraki	5,744	3,049	605	281	1,857	116
Ishikawa	3,306	1,439	301	115	1,041	88
Iwate	4,014	1,915	459	209	1,337	132
Kagawa	3,049	1,622	366	164	1,095	99
Kanagawa	4,475	2,843	458	186	1,575	217
Kanagawa	5,478	3,223	609	273	1,664	139
Kochi	2,419	1,637	262	80	928	78
Kumamoto	5,221	2,824	495	222	1,861	150
Kyoto	4,150	2,495	413	198	1,233	127
Mie	3,642	2,542	508	142	1,321	118
Miyagi	4,663	2,102	468	224	1,760	88
Miyazaki	3,224	1,661	341	151	961	98
Nagano	5,519	2,807	458	306	2,068	162
Nagasaki	4,249	2,790	503	164	1,695	150
Nara	1,910	1,323	262	80	786	66
Niigata	7,251	3,148	539	309	2,730	173
Oita	3,812	2,210	417	144	1,419	126
Okayama	4,733	2,598	545	217	1,497	133
Osaka	8,100	4,953	985	503	2,169	272
Saga	2,885	1,625	382	103	902	89
Saitama	6,372	3,539	685	282	2,303	131
Shiga	2,415	1,631	274	94	838	75
Shimane	2,926	1,502	270	123	1,064	116
Shizuoka	6,273	3,555	670	276	2,688	199
Tobhigi	4,403	2,205	419	200	1,684	92
Tokushima	2,765	1,702	330	135	1,017	74
Tokyo,	11,157	7,337	1,411	563	3,267	293
Tottori	1,687	981	176	82	700	57
Toyama	3,819	1,420	387	149	904	149
Wakayama	2,285	1,422	217	96	856	74
Yamagata	4,034	1,981	377	152	1,334	118
Yamaguchi	4,295	2,594	460	211	1,397	144
Yamanashi	2,090	1,193	160	104	876	71

Japanese source: Cabinet Bureau of Statistics

Nutrition

The results of the physical examinations in the Nutritional Surveys in February, 1947, are contained in table on page 12. Average deviation of body weights of more than 10% from the Japanese standard weight for a given age and sex, in table on page 13.

In general there were slight decreases in symptoms associated with nutritional deficiency. There was a slight increase in percentage of women with impaired lactation. The changes in body weight showed a reduction in the percentage of those who were more than 10% below the standard weight with the exception of age groups 2 - 5 and 6 - 10.

Percentage of individuals showing symptoms associated with nutritional deficiencies. Along with the February 1947 results are shown the previous results for comparison. Cities included are To'yo, "Tour Cities" (Nagoya, Osaka, Fukuoka), and "Eight Cities" ("Four Cities" plus Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa, Matsuyama).

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Note:

1. Three sets of data refer to the percentage of individuals within restricted age or sex groups as follows:
 - a. Delayed menstruation. Per cent of women 17 to 45 years of age.
 - b. Impaired lactation. Per cent of lactating women whose children up to six months must be given mixed or artificial feeding.
 - c. Bone mal-growth. Impaired growth of bone or rickets in children up to six years.
2. No symptoms. Per cent of individuals who showed no symptoms studied in the survey.
3. One or more symptoms. Per cent of individuals who showed one or more symptoms studied in the survey.
4. A new set of subjects are used in the February 1947 surveys and will be used throughout 1947.

NUTRITION SURVEY - JAPANESE CITIES- 1946-1947

Average deviation of body weights of more than 10% in cities in Japan from the Japanese standard weight for a given age, sex, height and weight in percentages of the number examined (shown in parentheses). Cities included are Tokyo, "4 cities" (Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, and Fukuoka) and "3 cities" (4 cities plus Sapporo, Sendai, Fanzawa and Matsuyama). For February 1947, the data are given complete for those underweight, overweight and within the 10% limit, but for May and November 1946, only the underweights are shown. The February 1946 findings are not included as they were surveyed for deviations of more than 5%.

Month	No.	Age												Average
		0-1	2-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-				% Kg
Tokyo	May '46	32,871 Less	27.8 1.7	24.4 2.3	15.2 3.4	17.1 4.9	21.3 7.3	23.2 7.6	32.0 7.7	40.3 8.3	59.4 9.1	28.2 6.7	(32,871)	
		(1236)	(3960)	(5565)	(4393)	(2303)	(4093)	(4021)	(3736)	(3564)				
	Aug '46	31,114 Less	27.9 1.6	18.3 3.0	12.0 2.8	19.3 5.2	26.5 8.3	30.0 8.1	36.2 8.3	47.0 7.5	64.1 8.9	29.9 7.0	(31,114)	
		(1173)	(4045)	(5115)	(4346)	(2138)	(3776)	(3795)	(3451)	(3275)				
	Nov '46	29,668 Less	22.8 1.9	15.5 2.1	9.0 2.7	10.3 4.6	13.2 6.5	17.6 6.6	23.4 6.5	31.5 7.1	45.9 7.8	19.8 5.8	(29,668)	
		(1349)	(4379)	(5433)	(3557)	(1788)	(3396)	(3495)	(3198)	(3073)				
	Feb '47	29,235 Less	32.9 1.8	27.0 2.4	12.4 3.4	10.6 5.1	11.7 6.9	13.9 8.5	20.1 7.6	27.1 7.7	38.1 8.2	20.1 5.9		
		52.1 +	61.1	71.3	70.7	69.3	72.9	68.9	64.2	57.1	44.7			
	Over	15.0 1.6	11.9 2.3	16.3 3.2	18.7 4.7	19.0 7.5	13.2 7.7	11.0 7.8	8.7 7.6	4.8 7.7	13.2 5.1			
		(1103)	(3784)	(5272)	(4242)	(1841)	(3358)	(3414)	(3142)	(3079)				
4 Cities	May '46	30,299 Less	25.3 1.7	14.5 2.2	10.5 2.6	8.8 5.3	13.8 7.2	17.0 7.3	26.7 7.6	34.7 7.8	49.2 8.4	21.6 6.6	(30,299)	
		(1165)	(3277)	(5492)	(3494)	(2311)	(3864)	(3831)	(3392)	(3473)				
	Aug '46	31,347 Less	32.5 1.4	16.0 2.2	10.9 3.4	16.5 5.0	24.3 7.0	25.3 7.4	36.1 7.6	45.8 8.1	60.7 8.7	29.0 6.8	(31,347)	
		(1244)	(3742)	(4599)	(3943)	(2523)	(4137)	(3950)	(3532)	(3677)				
	Nov '46	29,906 Less	25.3 1.5	15.9 1.9	9.0 3.0	9.6 5.1	11.9 7.1	15.2 7.5	22.4 7.6	30.2 8.0	44.8 8.3	19.6 6.4	(29,906)	
		(1432)	(3849)	(4736)	(4044)	(2201)	(3462)	(3629)	(3152)	(3401)				
	Feb '47	31,122 Less	24.6 1.6	21.0 2.3	7.8 3.1	6.9 4.9	8.9 6.9	12.0 7.2	18.8 7.4	26.3 7.7	37.6 8.0	17.1 6.1		
		55.2 +	63.5	68.0	69.1	67.7	71.4	69.3	64.4	56.7	44.7			
	Over	20.2 1.5	15.5 2.3	24.2 3.3	24.0 5.1	23.4 8.0	16.6 7.5	11.9 8.4	9.3 8.1	5.7 7.2	16.8 5.4			
		(1211)	(3430)	(4940)	(4422)	(2558)	(3776)	(3963)	(3339)	(3483)				

Month		No.	Age	0-1 % VE	2-5 % FE	6-10 % VE	11-15 % KE	16-20 % KE	21-30 % KE	31-40 % KE	41-50 % KE	51- % KE	Average % KE
8 Cities	May '46	46,45,586	Less	24.4 (1743)	13.1 (5104)	10.0 (7482)	8.9 (5143)	13.4 (3668)	15.5 (6041)	24.5 (5854)	32.6 (5092)	48.0 (5459)	20.7 (45,586)
	Aug '46	46,364	Less	29.5 (1905)	16.0 (5564)	10.8 (6798)	17.3 (5883)	23.6 (3725)	25.5 (6103)	33.6 (5818)	44.6 (5058)	59.5 (5510)	28.3 (46,364)
	Nov '46	44,669	Less	24.4 (2016)	14.3 (5689)	7.7 (7117)	8.1 (6313)	10.5 (3296)	13.6 (5259)	19.8 (5397)	28.1 (4536)	41.6 (5016)	17.6 (44,669)
	Feb '47	46,064	Less	23.1 (1722)	20.2 (5112)	8.5 (7232)	6.9 (6536)	8.2 (3886)	10.7 (5718)	16.6 (5780)	23.7 (4842)	35.3 (5241)	15.1 (46,069)
			+	56.9	64.4	68.3	69.3	67.3	71.9	69.9	65.6	58.2	66.7
			over	20.0	15.4	23.2	23.8	24.5	17.4	13.5	10.7	6.5	17.2

Results

Results

Restricted

SECTION XI

MEMORANDUM TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

4 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 29 March 1947 w/digest,
2. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 29 March 1947,
3. Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases for Comparable Periods,
4. Monthly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for Five Weeks Ending 29 March 1947, w/digest.

Restricted

Digest of Weekly Summary Report of Communicable
Diseases for the Week Ending 29 March 1947

The reportable communicable diseases which accounted for the largest number of cases during the week ending 29 March 1947 were diphtheria (780), malaria (251), typhoid fever (173), and epidemic meningitis (146). More than 90 percent of deaths from reportable communicable diseases resulted from diphtheria (66), epidemic meningitis (44), typhoid fever (18), and dysentery (12).

Significant increases were recorded in the incidence of diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, malaria and scarlet fever. Paratyphoid fever, smallpox, typhus fever and epidemic meningitis remained about the same as in the previous week.

Current reports from 36 prefectures and delayed reports from 13 prefectures were received for the newly added communicable diseases. Altogether there were reported for tuberculosis 7,712 cases and 849 deaths; for pneumonia 9,233 cases and 807 deaths; for measles 9,179 cases and 115 deaths; for whooping cough 6,644 cases and 63 deaths.

Diphtheria cases (780) during the week ending 29 March were 15 percent greater than in the previous week (680) and deaths (66) were more than 40 percent higher than in the preceding week (46). The current and cumulative case rates were 55.6 and 50.0. The corresponding death rates were 4.7 and 5.0 respectively.

Dysentery cases (82) increased nearly 40 percent from 59 in the previous week but deaths (12) were somewhat fewer than previously (16). The current and cumulative case rates were 5.8 and 4.5 respectively while corresponding death rates were 0.9 and 1.0.

The number of typhoid fever cases (173) was nearly 30 percent higher than in the preceding week (135) but deaths (18) were less than previously (23). The current case rate (12.3) remained below the cumulative rate of 15.1 as did also the current death rate (1.3) compared with the cumulative death rate (2.0).

Paratyphoid fever cases (67) were about the same as in the preceding week (63) but there were 7 deaths compared with 2 previously. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.8 and 3.5 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.2.

Smallpox cases (15) and deaths (2) remained about the same as in the previous week when there were 13 cases and 2 deaths. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.1 and 1.0 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

There were 14 cases and 1 death reported for epidemic typhus in the current week compared with 15 cases and no deaths in the previous week. The current case rate (1.0) remained well below the cumulative rate of 2.7. The current death rate (0.1) was just half the cumulative rate (0.2).

Malaria continued its upward trend with nearly a 20 percent increase from 211 cases to 251 cases in the current week. There were, however, no deaths reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 17.9 and 12.3 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.05.

Scarlet fever cases (55) were 20 percent greater than in the preceding week (46) and 2 deaths were reported compared with 1 previously. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.9 and 3.2 respectively while both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis continued to increase but the rate of increase has not been as pronounced in the past two weeks as previously. There were 146 cases and 44 deaths in the current week compared with 135 cases and 31 deaths in the preceding week. The current and cumulative case rates were 10.4 and 5.9 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 3.1 and 1.6.

There continued to be no cholera, Japanese B encephalities, or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases of chancroid were 801 and 10,482 respectively; gonorrhea, 4,082 and 45,042; and syphilis 2,788 and 29,935.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDING 29 MARCH 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	55	9	877	121	7	4	63	19
AOMORI	11	1	115	17	3	-	9	3
IWATE	8	-	115	12	2	-	17	1
MIYAGI	6	-	133	8	-	-	15	1
AKITA	9	-	162	14	-	-	10	2
YAMAGATA	24	2	268	20	6	2	29	7
FUKUSHIMA	7	-	136	3	1	-	30	3
IBAFUKI	12	-	175	21	6	2	36	9
TOCHIGI	19	-	156	14	5	-	28	8
GUMMA	7	1	117	31	1	-	20	5
SAITAMA	13	-	156	15	1	-	16	2
CHIBA	26	1	205	17	1	-	20	4
TOKYO	69	8	648	109	10	2	102	21
KANAGAWA	10	-	177	13	1	-	19	4
NIIGATA	7	-	176	20	6	-	34	5
TOYAMA	11	1	72	6	1	-	3	1
ISHIKAWA	16	2	155	3	2	-	6	1
FUKUI	-	-	81	3	-	-	10	4
YAMANASHI	NR	NR	32	1	NR	NR	5	-
LAGANO	18	1	196	19	2	-	10	1
GIFU	4	1	65	12	2	-	6	4
SHIZUOKA	19	2	182	20	1	-	21	4
AICHI	58	4	424	32	-	-	27	3
MIE	21	-	211	10	1	-	3	2
SHIGA	8	-	61	4	-	-	5	1
KYOTO	17	-	158	11	3	-	66	5
OSAKA	8	-	136	23	4	1	44	10
HYOGO	29	2	304	25	2	1	18	7
NARA	7	-	55	4	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	5	-	72	2	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	10	-	56	6	1	-	2	3
SHIMANE	NR	NR	126	9	NR	NR	5	1
OKAYAMA	11	2	124	11	-	-	2	1
HIROSHIMA	24	2	136	16	-	-	13	3
YAMAGUCHI	25	1	221	22	1	-	16	5
TOKUSHIMA	7	-	88	3	-	-	4	-
KAGAWA	6	2	65	6	1	-	18	3
EHIME	12	2	335	27	1	-	11	2
KOCHI	12	4	116	10	3	-	9	7
FUKUOKA	53	9	736	54	4	-	22	3
SAGA	48	5	309	35	-	-	11	2
NAGASAKI	3	-	204	20	1	-	11	6
KUMAMOTO	7	2	67	9	-	-	1	3
OITA	19	-	300	21	-	-	3	1
HIYAZAKI	21	1	196	16	1	-	10	2
KAGOSHIMA	18	1	224	35	1	-	5	2
TOTAL	780	66	9123	910	82	12	815	181
RATE								
Current	55.6	4.7	50.0	5.0	5.8	0.9	4.5	1.0
Previous	48.5	3.3			4.2	1.1		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Weekly Report - 29 March 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	13	1	128	26	-	-	23	3
AOMORI	1	1	35	12	-	-	2	-
IWATE	3	-	35	4	-	-	7	-
MIYAGI	5	-	78	5	2	3	17	3
AKITA	-	1	11	1	2	-	4	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	66	17	-	-	17	1
FUKUSHIMA	3	1	96	6	2	-	12	1
IBARAKI	2	-	98	11	1	1	31	3
TOCHIGI	6	-	53	8	1	-	7	1
GUMMA	2	-	38	8	1	-	13	1
SAITAMA	5	-	66	2	-	-	4	3
CHIBA	11	-	86	9	-	-	24	1
TOKYO	11	1	172	27	6	-	64	3
KANAGAWA	5	1	125	16	1	-	17	1
NIIGATA	1	-	59	16	-	-	15	1
TOYAMA	7	-	45	9	1	-	9	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	11	-	-	-	6	-
FUKUI	-	-	29	2	-	-	5	-
YAMANASHI	NR	NR	18	-	NR	NR	7	-
NAGANO	4	-	60	8	-	-	21	3
GIFU	6	-	76	5	-	-	16	1
SHIZUOKA	8	1	112	8	-	-	31	-
AICHI	19	1	141	12	4	-	31	1
MIE	9	1	94	9	-	-	25	3
SHIGA	1	-	15	3	-	-	3	-
KYOTO	5	-	56	13	-	1	7	2
OSAKA	6	1	57	8	24	-	85	1
HYOGO	6	1	110	20	2	-	10	-
NARA	-	-	21	3	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	1	49	6	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	33	3	-	-	2	-
SHIMANE	NR	NR	41	7	NR	NR	11	-
OKAYAMA	4	-	73	7	-	-	5	-
HIROSHIMA	2	1	141	13	12	1	28	1
YAMAGUCHI	5	-	39	2	2	-	7	-
TOKUSHIMA	2	1	46	6	1	-	6	2
KAGAWA	5	2	42	12	5	-	14	-
EHIME	2	-	30	5	-	-	2	-
KOCHI	3	-	68	11	-	-	10	-
FUKUOKA	4	1	88	7	-	1	14	2
SAGA	-	-	22	-	-	-	6	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	15	-	-	-	8	1
KUMMOTO	2	1	21	2	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	8	-	-	-	2	-
MIYAZAKI	2	-	30	4	-	-	10	1
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	8	4	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	173	18	2745	357	67	7	643	42
RATE								
Current	12.0	1.3	15.1	2.0	4.8	0.5	3.5	0.2
Previous	9.6	1.6			4.5	0.1		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Weekly Report - 29 March 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	37	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	4	-	27	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	4	-	65	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	10	-	45	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	4	-	43	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	10	-	124	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	5	-	33	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	19	-	143	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	5	-	83	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	4	-	38	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	NR	NR	9	-	NR	NR	-	-
NAGANO	4	-	51	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	13	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	10	-	87	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	6	-	49	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	5	-	69	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	8	-	44	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	20	-	91	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	3	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	8	-	49	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	NR	NR	17	-	NR	NR	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	11	-	74	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	15	-	62	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	8	-	75	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	2	-	51	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	14	-	78	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	4	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	27	-	278	2	-	-	-	-
SAGA	8	-	134	2	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	6	-	39	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	3	-	106	3	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	18	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	2	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	251	0	2243	9	0	0	0	0
RATE								
Current	17.9	0.0	12.3	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	15.0	0.1			0.0	0.0		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Weekly Report - 29 March 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				EPIDEMIC TYPHUS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	4	2	19	3	2	-	29	5
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	9	1
AKITA	1	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
IBARAKI	1	-	20	1	3	-	29	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	1
GUMMA	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	2
CHIBA	-	-	13	2	1	-	16	1
TOKYO	3	-	12	1	-	-	71	7
KANAGAWA	-	-	3	-	-	-	19	1
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
TOYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
YAMANASHI	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	7	-
NAGANO	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	1	-	2	-	19	-
AICHI	2	-	3	-	-	1	105	2
MIE	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
OSAKA	-	-	9	2	3	-	33	-
HYOGO	2	-	17	3	-	-	1	1
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	13	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	-
SHIMANE	NR	NR	5	-	NR	NR	5	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
KAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	16	4
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	13	1	1	-	3	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	2	1	-	-	16	2
TOTAL	15	2	183	20	14	1	500	35

RATE								
	Current	Previous	Current	Previous	Current	Previous	Current	Previous
Rates per 100,000 per annum	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.0

Weekly Report - 29 March 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP. B. ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	14	-	95	3	13	3	134	34	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	7	1	1	1	20	6	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	5	1	4	1	22	8	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	11	-	3	-	30	5	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	12	1	3	-	25	8	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	10	-	7	-	16	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	11	-	10	3	48	11	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	9	1	10	3	77	27	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	4	-	2	1	7	4	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	5	-	-	-	14	2	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	13	-	3	1	29	8	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	11	-	4	-	28	9	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	14	-	118	1	30	12	255	74	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	2	-	31	-	3	2	17	7	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	2	-	2	-	18	2	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	2	1	3	1	17	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	NR	NR	5	-	NR	NR	13	-	-	-	-*	-
NAGANO	3	-	18	1	9	-	32	3	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	4	-	2	-	11	2	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	3	-	15	-	5	2	35	5	-	-	-	-
AICHI	1	-	19	1	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	2	-	10	-	3	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	10	-	1	-	7	2	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	4	1	51	2	-	-	16	4	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	2	-	16	-	1	1	31	4	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	-	17	-	3	2	23	7	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	4	-	1	1	7	2	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	NR	NR	8	-	NR	NR	1	1	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	8	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	2	-	4	-	4	1	12	4	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	5	-	2	-	8	2	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	1	5	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	8	-	2	1	13	7	-	-	-	1
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	3	1	3	3	30	13	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	2	1	8	4	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	9	-	2	1	10	2	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	-	4	3	12	4	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	3	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	12	2	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	55	2	524	15	146	44	1077	237	0	0	1*	2

RATE												
Current	3.9	0.1	3.2	0.1	10.4	3.1	5.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.01
Previous	3.3	0.1			9.6	2.2			0.0	0.0		

* Correction: Case reported 8 Mar 47 was misdiagnosis (correct diagnosis - pneumonia with empyema)

Cumulative cases and deaths include all reported, beginning with the week ending 4 January through the current week for all diseases.

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Illage: 0

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 29 MARCH 1947

(C) Current cases plus delayed reports
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	29	354	165	1924	82	903
AOMORI	4	76	36	449	14	302
IWATE	5	39	19	226	24	382
MIYAGI	13	85	62	560	49	435
AKITA	5	66	21	441	15	297
YAMAGATA	3	58	41	401	45	470
FUKUSHIMA	3	105	51	693	45	615
IBARAKI	12	211	66	645	76	766
TOCHIGI	8	128	70	817	37	637
GUMMA	5	75	37	453	32	552
SAITAMA	28	271	102	898	102	671
CHIBA	32	248	139	943	79	635
TOKYO	34	550	147	1670	103	1069
KANAGAWA	14	291	126	2478	106	921
NIIGATA	14	117	113	660	98	519
TOYAMA	5	102	94	612	52	406
ISHIKAWA	11	176	54	792	38	547
FUKUI	13	139	24	244	37	178
YAMANASHI	NR	31	NR	368	NR	91
NAGANO	7	119	86	926	45	621
GIFU	13	219	70	825	27	391
SHIZUOKA	17	167	67	779	75	839
AICHI	82	980	310	3597	174	1724
MIE	21	357	40	640	49	477
SHIGA	25	299	34	383	28	281
KYOTO	55	565	337	1966	86	885
OSAKA	91	1314	337	4317	266	3588
HYOGO	34	447	217	1753	193	1782
NARA	8	119	16	171	7	131
WAKAYAMA	NR	204	NR	582	NR	319
TOTTORI	6	104	41	881	24	435
SHIMANE	NR	57	NR	402	NR	392
OKAYAMA	20	341	90	1101	74	628
HIROSHIMA	30	255	153	1629	68	774
YAMAGUCHI	7	62	92	651	69	470
TOKUSHIMA	-	25	27	228	31	298
KAGAWA	18	153	65	520	43	356
EHIME	9	66	54	702	96	834
KOCHI	13	90	29	391	33	341
FUKUOKA	50	764	230	2841	147	1528
SAGA	8	81	68	744	31	507
NAGASAKI	19	171	163	1432	40	494
KUMAMOTO	4	84	60	851	66	524
OITA	23	237	63	649	42	414
MIYAZAKI	-	31	35	363	27	296
KAGOSHIMA	3	49	31	444	13	210
TOTAL	801	10482	4082	45042	2788	29935
RATE						
Current	57.1	57.5	291.1	247.1	198.8	164.2
Previous	50.9		225.9		161.5	

Rates per 100,000 per annum

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative number	
	29 March 1947	30 March 1946	29 March 1947	30 March 1946	for first 13 weeks 1947	1946
Cases:						
Diphtheria	780	987	2961	3934	9123	16426
Dysentery	82	74	301	256	815	637
Typhoid	173	919	674	3668	2745	10155
Paratyphoid	67	126	196	476	643	1233
Smallpox	15	1405	57	5279	183	10839
Epidemic Typhus	14	2489	78	8541	500	12743
Malaria	251	NA	853	NA	2243	NA
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	55	44	193	175	584	433
Epidemic Meningitis	146	45	531	172	1077	393
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0	NA	0	NA	1	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deaths:						
Diphtheria	66	72	264	368	910	1726
Dysentery	12	8	59	82	181	266
Typhoid	18	112	92	482	357	1457
Paratyphoid	7	6	14	32	42	68
Smallpox	2	177	6	647	20	1230
Epidemic Typhus	1	256	4	696	35	930
Malaria	0	NA	3	NA	9	NA
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	2	1	4	17	15	40
Epidemic Meningitis	44	10	144	41	287	89
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0	NA	0	NA	2	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
NA: Not Available						

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative number for first 13 weeks	
	29 March	30 March	29 March	30 March	1947	1946
	1947	1946	1947	1946		
Case Rate:						
Diphtheria	55.6	70.4	52.8	70.1	50.0	90.1
Dysentery	5.8	5.3	5.4	4.6	4.5	3.5
Typhoid	12.3	65.5	12.0	65.4	15.1	55.7
Paratyphoid	4.8	9.0	3.5	8.5	3.5	6.8
Smallpox	1.1	100.2	1.0	94.1	1.0	59.5
Epidemic Typhus	1.0	177.5	1.4	152.3	2.7	69.9
Malaria	17.9	N.A.	15.2	N.A.	12.3	N.A.
Cholera	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scarlet Fever	3.9	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.4
Epidemic Meningitis	10.4	3.2	9.5	3.1	5.9	2.2
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0.0	N.A.	0.0	N.A.	0.01	N.A.
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	4.7	5.1	4.7	6.6	5.0	9.5
Dysentery	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.5
Typhoid	1.3	8.0	1.6	8.6	2.0	8.0
Paratyphoid	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4
Smallpox	0.1	12.6	0.1	11.5	0.1	6.7
Epidemic Typhus	0.1	18.3	0.1	12.4	0.2	5.1
Malaria	0.0	N.A.	0.1	N.A.	0.05	N.A.
Cholera	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scarlet Fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Epidemic Meningitis	3.1	0.7	2.6	0.7	1.6	0.5
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0.0	N.A.	0.0	N.A.	0.01	N.A.
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

13. : Not Available

ates per 100,000 per population per annum

SUBJECT: Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from
Communicable Diseases in Japan for the
Five Weeks Period Ending 29 March 1947.

During March significant increases were recorded in the case incidence of diphtheria, dysentery, malaria and epidemic meningitis. Decreases were recorded in the case rates for typhoid fever and epidemic typhus. Paratyphoid fever, smallpox and scarlet fever remained about the same. There were no cases of cholera, Japanese B. Encephalitis or plague. In comparing the number of cases and deaths in March with February, it should be noted that the March report includes a five (5) week period whereas the February report included only four (4) weeks. Rates are comparable since they are calculated on an annual basis.

Case rates in March, 1947 were lower than in March, 1946 for all diseases except dysentery, scarlet fever and epidemic meningitis.

The most important communicable diseases in terms of numbers of cases in March were diphtheria (3,651), malaria (1,027), typhoid fever (817), and epidemic meningitis (642). The diseases which accounted for the most deaths were diphtheria (341), epidemic meningitis (175), typhoid fever (106) and dysentery (70).

The diphtheria case rate per 100,000 population (52.1) increased nearly 10% over the February level (47.5). The death rate, however, declined from 5.5 in February to 4.9 in March. The current case and death rates remained well below the corresponding rates (71.7 and 7.0 respectively) in March, 1946.

The dysentery case rate (5.0) in March was more than 20% greater than in the previous month (4.1) and the death rate (1.0) was also higher than previously (0.8). The case rate in March this year was also 20% higher than in March last year (4.1), but the death rate was somewhat lower than in the corresponding period last year (1.3).

In general, the typhoid fever rate has declined since the first part of January. The March case rate (11.7) was approximately 20% less than the February case rate (14.8) and the March death rate (1.5) was 40% less than the February rate (2.5). This is much more encouraging than in March, 1946 when the case and death rates were 64.8 and 8.2 respectively.

The case and death rates for paratyphoid fever in March (3.3 and 0.2 respectively) were almost the same as in February (3.3 and 0.2 respectively). They were well below the levels established in March, 1946 when the case and death rates were 8.5 and 0.5 respectively.

Smallpox also remained about the same as in February. The case and death rates in March were 1.0 and 0.1 compared with 0.9 and 0.1 in February. This, of course, is a much brighter picture than in March, 1946, when the case and death rates were 9.9 and 10.7 respectively.

Epidemic typhus has, in general, declined since the middle of January. The March case rate of 1.5 was slightly more than half the February case rate of 2.8. The March death rate was only 0.1 compared with 0.3 in February. In the corresponding period last year Japan was experiencing a serious epidemic with a case rate of 148.8 and a death rate of 10.6.

Malaria has increased since the middle of February. The case rate in March (14.6) was 40% higher than in the previous month (10.4). Both the March and February death rates from malaria were 0.1. No data are available for the same period of 1946.

Scarlet fever remained about the same. In March the case and death rates were 3.2 and 0.1 compared with 3.1 and 0.1 in February. In March of 1946 the situation was almost the same with case and death rates of 3.0 and 0.3 respectively.

Epidemic meningitis has increased steadily since the first of the year. The case rate in March (9.2) was nearly 85% higher than in February (5.0).

and the death rate (2.5) was approximately 65% higher than in February (1.5). This is the one disease which has exhibited a significantly higher incidence than in the corresponding period last year when the case rate was 2.8 and the death rate was 0.6.

There continued to be no cholera, Japanese B. Encephalitis or plague.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
FIVE WEEKS ENDING 29 MARCH 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	305	91.2	44	13.2	28	8.4	7	2.1
AOMORI	45	43.1	3	2.9	4	3.8	1	1.0
IWATE	51	43.7	2	1.7	11	9.4	1	0.9
MIYAGI	60	42.8	2	1.4	1	0.7	-	-
AKITA	54	47.1	3	2.6	1	0.9	-	-
YAMAGATA	103	82.9	4	3.2	17	13.7	4	3.2
FUKUSHIMA	53	28.8	1	0.5	9	4.9	2	1.1
IBARAKI	90	48.4	15	8.1	16	8.6	5	2.7
TOCHIGI	78	54.1	6	4.2	10	6.9	3	2.1
GUIMA	40	27.4	8	5.5	10	6.8	3	2.1
SAITAMA	62	31.9	5	2.6	7	3.6	-	-
CHIBA	77	40.0	8	4.2	5	2.5	1	0.5
TOKYO	280	69.8	47	11.7	42	10.5	7	1.7
KANAGAWA	72	37.2	4	2.1	15	7.7	2	1.0
NIIGATA	47	21.1	3	1.3	22	9.9	1	0.4
TOYAMA	36	40.3	2	2.2	2	2.2	-	-
ISHIKAWA	62	73.7	2	2.4	4	4.8	1	1.2
FUKUI	16	24.0	1	1.5	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	13	17.0	1	1.3	3	3.9	-	-
NAGANO	86	44.2	4	2.1	7	3.6	-	-
GIFU	25	18.1	6	4.3	5	3.6	3	2.2
SHIZUOKA	87	40.1	6	2.8	3	1.4	1	0.5
AICHI	181	64.7	13	4.6	12	4.3	-	-
MIE	72	54.7	5	3.8	2	1.5	1	0.8
SHIGA	30	37.6	2	2.5	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	70	45.0	5	3.2	7	4.5	1	0.6
OSAKA	65	22.8	8	2.8	28	9.8	8	2.8
HYOGO	122	45.0	10	3.7	9	3.3	4	1.5
NARA	23	32.2	1	1.4	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	18	20.1	1	1.1	-	-	-	-
TOOTORI	18	33.7	2	3.7	1	1.9	-	-
SHIMANE	53	65.1	4	4.9	5	6.1	1	1.2
OKAYAMA	42	28.5	5	3.4	1	0.7	-	-
HIROSHIMA	59	32.4	7	3.8	9	4.9	2	1.1
YAMAGUCHI	89	67.5	10	7.6	9	6.8	2	1.5
TOKUSHIMA	36	45.3	1	1.3	1	1.3	-	-
KAGAWA	26	31.1	4	4.8	4	4.8	1	1.2
EHIME	93	70.2	8	6.0	6	4.5	-	-
KOCHI	57	74.5	9	11.8	5	6.5	5	6.5
FUKUOKA	298	106.9	25	9.0	15	5.4	1	0.4
SAGA	145	176.5	18	21.9	4	4.9	-	-
NAGASAKI	81	59.6	6	4.4	8	5.9	-	-
KUMAMOTO	31	19.8	5	3.2	-	-	-	-
OITA	105	95.4	2	1.8	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	100	108.9	5	5.4	4	4.4	2	2.2
KAGOSHIMA	95	60.8	8	5.1	2	1.3	-	-
March 1947	3651	52.1	341	4.9	354	5.0	70	1.0
February 1947	2662	47.5	307	5.5	229	4.1	45	0.8
March 1946	5030	71.7	492	7.0	287	4.1	88	1.3

March reports include five (5) weeks; February report includes four (4) weeks.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
FIVE WEEKS ENDING 29 MARCH 1947

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	45	13.5	10	3.0	7	2.1	1	0.3
AOMORI	2	1.9	1	1.0	-	-	-	-
IWATE	11	9.4	2	1.7	2	1.7	-	-
MIYAGI	26	18.5	2	1.4	12	8.6	3	2.1
AKITA	4	3.5	1	0.9	3	2.6	-	-
YAMAGATA	8	6.4	-	-	2	1.6	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	19	10.3	2	1.1	5	2.7	-	-
IBARAKI	24	12.9	2	1.1	9	4.8	1	0.5
TOCHIGI	21	14.6	3	2.1	3	2.1	1	0.7
GUMMA	6	4.1	-	-	3	2.1	1	0.7
SAITAMA	18	9.3	1	0.5	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	20	10.4	4	2.1	2	1.0	-	-
TOKYO	63	15.7	10	2.5	19	4.7	1	0.2
KANAGAWA	29	15.0	4	2.1	3	1.5	-	-
NIIGATA	17	7.6	1	0.4	2	0.9	-	-
TOYAMA	16	17.9	5	5.6	5	5.6	-	-
ISHIKAWA	4	4.8	-	-	3	3.6	-	-
FUKUI	1	1.5	-	-	2	3.0	-	-
YAMANASHI	4	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	14	7.2	-	-	4	2.1	1	0.5
GIFU	37	26.7	*-7	-	5	3.6	-	-
SHIZUOKA	30	13.8	3	1.4	6	2.8	-	-
AICHI	60	21.4	7	2.5	10	3.6	-	-
MIE	27	20.5	1	0.8	6	4.6	2	1.5
SHIGA	5	6.3	1	1.3	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	17	10.9	-	-	2	1.3	1	0.6
OSAKA	24	8.4	6	2.1	68	23.8	-	-
HYOGO	31	11.4	8	3.0	2	0.7	-	-
NARA	8	11.2	2	2.8	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	14	15.6	2	2.2	1	1.1	-	-
TOTTORI	8	15.0	1	1.9	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	11	13.5	2	2.5	8	9.8	-	-
OKAYAMA	16	10.8	3	2.0	2	1.4	-	-
HIROSHIMA	34	18.6	3	1.6	16	8.8	1	0.5
YAMAGUCHI	11	8.3	2	1.5	4	3.0	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	14	17.6	2	2.5	1	1.3	-	-
KAGAWA	16	19.1	4	4.8	7	8.4	-	-
EHIME	6	4.5	2	1.5	1	0.8	-	-
KOCHI	18	23.5	5	6.5	2	2.6	-	-
FUKUOKA	35	12.6	3	1.1	2	0.7	2	0.7
SAGA	5	6.1	-	-	2	2.4	1	1.2
NAGASAKI	4	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	10	6.4	2	1.3	-	-	-	-
OITA	3	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	16	17.4	2	2.2	3	3.3	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	5	3.2	4	2.6	-	-	-	-
March 1947	817	11.7	106	1.5	234	3.3	16	0.2
February 1947	828	14.8	141	2.5	185	3.3	15	0.3
March 1946	4542	64.8	573	8.2	596	8.5	36	0.5

March reports include five (5) weeks; February report includes four (4) weeks

*There were actually four (4) deaths from typhoid fever in Gifu Prefecture during March. Eleven deaths were erroneously reported in February, however, so that the net number of deaths in March becomes -7.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
FIVE WEEKS ENDING 29 MARCH 1947

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLEFA			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	14	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	18	17.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	30	25.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	2	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	20	17.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	15	8.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARA	73	39.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	4	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUUMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	4	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	18	9.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	66	16.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	35	18.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	13	5.8	1	0.4	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	7	7.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	2	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	6	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	4	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	20	10.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	24	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	33	11.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	20	15.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	25	31.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	10	12.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	4	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	62	22.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAHA	10	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	11	12.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	31	58.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	13	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	5	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIFOSHIMA	57	31.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	22	24.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	23	28.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	13	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	32	24.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	15	19.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	115	41.3	1	0.4	-	-	-	-
SAGA	45	54.8	1	1.2	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	9	6.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	17	10.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	37	33.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	10	10.9	1	1.1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	12	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 1947	1027	14.6	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
February 1947	581	10.4	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
March 1946	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0	0	0.0

March reports include five (5) weeks; February report includes four (4) weeks.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
FIVE WEEKS ENDING 29 MARCH 1947

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				EPIDEMIC TYPHUS			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	9	2.7	3	0.9	5	1.5	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IVATE	1	0.9	1	0.9	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	4	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	4	3.2	3	2.4	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	-	-
IBARAKI	1	0.5	-	-	12	6.4	2	1.1
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	2	1.4	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	-	-
TOKYO	12	3.0	1	0.2	14	3.5	1	0.2
KANAGAWA	2	1.0	-	-	8	4.1	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	1.1	-	-	2	2.2	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	5	5.9	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	1	1.5	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	0.5	-	-	5	2.3	-	-
AICHI	3	1.1	-	-	16	5.7	1	0.4
MIY	2	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	2	1.3	-	-
OSAKA	1	0.4	-	-	12	4.2	-	-
HYOGO	8	3.0	1	0.4	-	-	-	-
FUJII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	3	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	2	3.7	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	2	2.5	-	-
OKAYAMA	8	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	6	7.2	1	1.2
EHIME	-	-	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
KOCHI	1	1.2	-	-	1	1.3	-	-
FUKUOKA	2	0.7	-	-	1	0.4	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	2	1.3	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	1.1	-	-	2	2.2	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 1947	67	1.0	9	0.1	105	1.5	3	0.1
Feb. 1947	49	0.9	6	0.1	155	2.8	17	0.3
March 1946	6304	89.9	747	10.7	10435	148.8	740	10.6

March reports include five (5) weeks; February report includes four (4) weeks.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
FIVE WEEKS ENDING 29 MARCH 1947

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP. B. ENCEPHALITIS			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(F)	(R)	(F)	(R)	(F)	(R)	(F)	(R)	(F)	(R)	(F)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	47	14.1	1	0.3	76	22.7	17	5.1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	12	11.5	5	4.8	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	0.9	1	0.9	18	15.4	6	5.1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	2	1.4	-	-	18	12.8	3	2.1	-	-	-	-
AKITA	3	2.6	-	-	13	11.3	2	1.7	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	1.6	-	-	9	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	3	1.6	-	-	35	19.0	7	3.8	-	-	-	-
IRAPAKI	5	2.7	1	0.5	56	30.1	19	10.2	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	3	2.1	-	-	5	3.5	3	2.1	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	2	1.4	-	-	6	4.1	2	1.4	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	5	2.6	-	-	15	7.7	5	2.6	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	3	1.6	-	-	17	8.8	6	3.1	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	47	11.7	-	-	163	40.6	52	13.0	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	16	9.3	-	-	12	6.2	2	1.0	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	1	0.4	-	-	13	5.8	2	0.9	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	2	2.2	-	-	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	2	2.4	1	1.2	7	8.3	2	2.4	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	1.5	-	-	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	2	2.6	-	-	7	9.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAGANO	10	5.1	1	0.5	16	8.2	2	1.0	-	-	-	-
GIFU	2	1.4	-	-	8	5.8	1	0.7	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	6	2.8	-	-	26	12.0	5	2.3	-	-	-	-
AICHI	2	0.7	-	-	2	0.7	1	0.4	-	-	-	-
NAI	5	3.8	-	-	5	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	3	3.0	-	-	4	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	11	7.1	1	0.6	5	3.2	2	1.3	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	4	1.4	-	-	17	6.0	1	0.4	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	7	2.6	-	-	9	3.3	4	1.5	-	-	-	-
WAKA	-	-	-	-	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTOPI	2	3.7	-	-	2	3.7	2	3.7	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	6	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	1.4	-	-	3	2.0	1	0.7	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	3	1.6	-	-	-	4.4	3	1.6	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	2	1.5	-	-	2	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
YOKUSHIMA	2	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	3	3.6	1	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	4	3.0	-	-	7	5.3	4	3.0	-	-	-	-
TOCHI	-	-	-	-	4	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	0.4	-	-	5	1.0	6	2.2	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	6	7.3	2	2.4	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	0.7	-	-	4	2.9	2	1.5	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	0.6	-	-	9	5.8	3	1.9	-	-	-	-
OTTA	-	-	-	-	2	1.0	1	0.9	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	2	2.2	-	-	2	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	11	7.0	2	1.3	-	-	-	-
March 1947	227	3.2	7	0.1	642	9.2	175	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
February 1947	175	3.1	7	0.1	282	5.0	82	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
March 1946	211	3.0	23	0.3	197	2.8	45	0.6	NA	NA	NA	NA

March reports include five (5) weeks; February report includes four (4) weeks.

Plague: 0